

ST. PATRICK A BAPTIST.

REF. DR. LANDRUM TRIES TO PROVE
THIS BY ARGUMENT.Says That the Patron Saint Taught Baptism
and Practiced Immersion.

Other Religious News.

Rev. Dr. Landrum preached to a large congregation Sunday evening at the Second Baptist church on "St. Patrick as a Baptist."

Said he:

Irishmen venerate him as a Roman Catholic patron saint of Erin; Englishmen declare him a Briton, and an Episcopal Scotchman claim him as a fellow-countryman, and Presbyterian, Methodist say he was the original author, while John Wesley patterned; Salvation Army officers remember how he assembled around him in the open fields of people bent as a beam to hear the story of what he felt as a slave, and required to guard him; that he escaped after six years of servitude, and after a period of wandering returned to Ireland as a missionary and preached the gospel with marvelous success; that he became, in deed, the father of Irish Christianity and Irish civilization. His birthday and death anniversary are supposed to come around about March 17th.

Historic material to enable us to reconstruct Patrick's life is scant and unsatisfactory. Perhaps our only trustworthy information is derived from two Latin tracts left by him. One is entitled "His Confession" and the other his "Epistle to the Gentiles," most probably a forgery. The date and place of Patrick's birth are in doubt. He is believed to have flourished in the early part of the sixth century. It seems to be probable that he was born in a part of Scotland, which was at that time not Scotland, but Britain. We know from his "Confession" his name, office, and occupation of his father and the calling of his grandfather; we know that he was captured at fifteen years of age and carried to Ireland, that he was a slave, and required to guard him; that he escaped after six years of servitude, and after a period of wandering returned to Ireland as a missionary and preached the gospel with marvelous success; that he became, in deed, the father of Irish Christianity and Irish civilization. His birthday and death anniversary are supposed to come around about March 17th.

Dr. Landrum admitted St. Patrick was not a myth. He said in "The Open Court" March 12, 1895, says: "There seems to be no reason to doubt that a missionary in Ireland who called himself Patrick, did in the fifth century write two tracts, one entitled his 'Confession' and the other the 'Letter to Corroth.' The sufficient antiquity of these works is unquestionable. They do not contain the faintest intimation of any connection of Patrick with Rome, or of any papal commission, or of any observance by him of the mass."

Landrum St. Patrick about which seem with words. Like Moses, he works words with a rod. He is a Baptist, a freeholder, an unbelieving district into a man, makes a sacred stone float to leap upon to Ireland, causes one magicians sink into the earth, another to be struck by lightning, makes a hideous dog fall and beautiful; makes a kettle of water of lead sink into the earth, and with the sign of the cross; calls up or causes tempests.

WHAT PROTESTANTS SAY.

A, or nearly all, Protestants claim Patrick. They hold that there was no St. Patrick at the time of Patrick, and that it was quite impossible for him to have been a Romanist. English churchmen would hardly dispute the statement of Maurice D. Conway, when he says: "Romanism had no authority in Ireland till the twelfth century, when an English Pope (Benedict) and an English King (Henry II) forced on them the Romanism for which Cromwell 'parished' all Protestants, arguing from Patrick's own 'Confession,' maintain that he was an evangelical Christian, a freeholder, an unbelieving district into a man, makes a sacred stone float to leap upon to Ireland, causes one magicians sink into the earth, another to be struck by lightning, makes a hideous dog fall and beautiful; makes a kettle of water of lead sink into the earth, and with the sign of the cross; calls up or causes tempests."

THE BAPTIST VIEW.

Patrick's doctrines and practices show resemblance to those of modern Baptists. These particulars may be enumerated: His belief was the Bible and the Bible alone; he quotes as authority on religion not the pope or the church, or the words of councils, but only the Bible. His Christian experience was not due to sacraments, but is a work of grace in the soul, causing repentance for his sins and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Patrick's view of the officers of a church is that of the Baptists. According to him the church has only two classes of officers—one called presbyters or elders or bishops, and the other deacons. Patrick's grandfather was a priest, but a married man, who owned and lived on a farm and held the office of deacon, or town councilman. Patrick was a Baptist as to the act and the subject of baptism. He did not baptize infants, but only persons who personally repented and personally believed on the Lord Jesus Christ. The act of baptism in Patrick's day was immersion in water in the name of the Trinity.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION.

Patrick seems to have understood the Baptist doctrine of religious liberty. He held that no good citizen should be punished for his religious or Pagan opinions, and he sought to win converts to Christianity only by sweet persuasion and self-sacrifice. Patrick was a peerless foreign missionary. Ireland when he entered it was distressed and cursed with petty wars, piracy, tyranny, and idolatry. Ireland, when Patrick died, after half a century of fearless preaching in the name of Jesus, was universally Christian.

CHRIST AT BETHANY.

Patrick's doctrines say to us as did the Lord, "Call no man master," neither Paul nor Apollus, neither Peter, nor the Pope, neither John the Baptist, neither Wesley nor Campbell, for it is written, "He that exalteth himself shall be brought low." God shed the day when the long divided hosts of our common Lord gathered around his cross, shall lay aside the legends of the legends of men and joyously accept the one Lord, one faith, one baptism, and one God and Father of us all.

Dr. Kerr Resumes His Lectures at the First Church.

On Sunday night Rev. Dr. Kerr preached to a large assembly on "Scenes at Bethany."

Jesus now comes to Bethany to be again the welcome guest of the little family which he loved. Much people, hearing that Jesus was at Bethany, came out from Jerusalem that they might see Jesus and Lazarus, whom he had raised from the dead. The chief priests, however, in desperation by Christ's advent, drove to the city, were now consulting not only how they might put Christ to death, but Lazarus also. It was now six days before the Passover, a Friday, according to our week.

The next day—the Jewish Sabbath—in the evening a man of Bethany, called Simon, the leper, one doubtless whom Christ had healed of leprosy, invited Christ to supper, and Lazarus was also there. Tradition says that soon after the resurrection of Christ, Lazarus, on account of the hatred of the chief priests, fled for his life to the island of Cyprus, where he lived for some time. He came home, and the alleged tomb of Lazarus is shown to travellers in the crypt under the Greek church at Larnaka at this day. Among those who served the table at the dining Simon's house were Martha, who had reclined around the board, Mary, the sister of Lazarus, moved by a love unspeakable in words, brought an alabaster box of ointment and poured the precious contents upon his head, and, kneeling, and wiping his feet with her hair. The dark visage of Judas now appears in the picture, and he opens his mouth to say this ointment, for it was worth a whole year's wages of a laboring man—three hundred pence, wages being at the rate of a penny a day—and have given it to the poor. This he said from a sly, sneering and avaricious, knowing that if the ointment had been sold, the money would have come into his hands. In angelic contrast with Judas, stands Mary beside the Lord. In the exquisite lines of Tennyson—

"Her eyes are homes of silent prayer,
No other thought her mind admits;
But he was dead and there he sits,
And he that brought him back is there."

"Then one deep love doth supersede
All other when her ardent gaze
Rings from that living brother's face,
And rests upon the life indeed."

All subtle thought, all curious fears,
Borne down by kindness so complete,
She bowed she bathed the Saviour's feet
With costly spikenard and with tears."

Christ champions Mary's act, and gives it a deeper meaning than appeared on the surface, saying: "She hath come beforehand to anoint me for the burying. Then in a sentence he declares for Mary, not for Judas, the true meaning, saying: 'Whoever this gospel shall be preached, throughout the whole world, there shall this also that she hath done be spoken of for a memorial of her.' And spoken of that day the name of Mary shall shine with a lustre brighter than that of the evening star."

On next Sunday night Dr. Kerr will continue his series of lectures on "Through Palestine with Christ," his topic being, "The First Two Days of Passion-Week at Jerusalem," and for several successive Sunday evenings he will speak on the days of passion-week leading up to the Crucifixion.

TRINITY METHODIST.

Fine Sermon—The Bazaar—The Epworth League Grand Rally.

The congregation at Trinity Methodist on Sunday was fully up to the high standard, and the Rev. J. T. Mastin, in both the morning and evening sermons, well sustained his just reputation as a pleasing and graceful gospel preacher. The evening discourse was on the abounding powers and love of God as exemplified in the creation and preservation of all things in the world. The subject was treated in an able and comprehensive manner. The natural inducements for man to love and adore such a beneficent Creator, such a kind and merciful Preserver, and such a loving Redeemer, were strikingly portrayed. This minister possesses a marked faculty for presenting grand thoughts in such shape that they are readily grasped by all ages and conditions of his audience, while the "setting" of his sermons are pleasing to the ear, and his utterance is of the most effective and studied effect. He reaches for the conscience of his congregation, and loses sight of himself in his evident glorying in the Gospel of Christ. But this very self-abnegation brings out clearly the strong personality of the man, and hence he gets a hold on his audience that is strong and abiding.

General and tender sympathy was manifested for Mr. John W. Ferguson, president of the Epworth League of Trinity, in the death of his good wife. Mrs. Ferguson was a faithful and devoted member of Trinity for forty years, and her charming character will leave its lasting impress on the community, and her untimely death will be mourned by many hearts. The bazaar in behalf of the Epworth fund is still in progress at Corcoran Hall and is meeting with increasing favor and success. There are few social attractions each night, and all attend with interest and as highly pleased.

The Epworth League grand rally will take place at Trinity church to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock. Rev. Dr. W. G. Kerr will make the address, and the choir will be other places. The choir will be other places. The choir will be other places.

Dr. Hutson's Able Sermon.

At Pine-Street Baptist church the pastor, Rev. J. B. Hutson, preached both morning and evening to large congregations. At 10 o'clock, the text was from the 13th verse of the 12th chapter of Romans, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men."

The sermon was replete with rich suggestions as to the true method of Christian living for which the pastor is distinguished, and which so endears him to his people and are so productive of that harmony and brotherly love for which the church is noted.

At night the text was the 12th verse of the 1st chapter of St. John, "But as many as received him to them gave power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name."

At the Penitentiary.

The following prisoners arrived at the State prison Saturday in custody of Messrs. Baker, Hooton, and Custer. A convict, convicted of house-breaking, and sentenced to eight years.

Wm. Powell, Nansemond county, convicted of five indictments of house-breaking, and sentenced to twenty-two years.

William Bays, from Scott county, convicted of forgery, and sentenced to one year.

Hustings Court.

In the Hustings Court yesterday the trial of the case of Julian B. Traylor was commenced before Judge J. M. W. and a jury. The youthful prisoner was charged with killing Roster Oliver, a colored youth, but it was soon discovered that the name of the killed boy was Roscoe Conkling Oliver, and that Roster was the jury foreman acquitted young Traylor of the charge of killing Roster Oliver, but he was at once re-arrested and held under bail for the April term of the court on the charge of killing Roscoe Conkling Oliver.

Mr. Barton's Affairs.

Mr. E. A. Catlin, one of the receivers for the estate of James H. Barton, when seen yesterday, said that while considerable progress had been made in overhauling Mr. Barton's affairs, he was not at all sure that he would be able to report to the court, and probably would not be for several days to come.

NEEDS OF THE Y. M. C. A.

A CALL TO THE PUBLIC FOR ASSISTANCE.

Work of This Grand Organization Reviewed and the Amount Necessary Given—Let the People Respond.

The following, which explains itself, should be read with interest:

"We respectfully invite the attention of the Richmond people to the following statement concerning the condition and necessities of the Y. M. C. A. of this city:

"We are powerfully convinced that the matter is one which touches the welfare of our community, and we feel therefore, that it shall command the best attention of thoughtful citizens."

"We do not claim to have more interest in the welfare of this institution than those have to whom we now appeal, but having been recently called upon to make a thorough study of the Y. M. C. A., we feel we are justified in making a special presentation of its claims to the public."

"We were appointed some time ago by a meeting of Richmond citizens to devise some means for the relief of our Young Men's Christian Association, and it is under that commission that we now speak."

"The Young Men's Christian Association has been for many years a recognized feature of our social and religious life. Its record is before the people, and sufficiently justifies its existence, and pleads loudly for its support."

"It is just to say that the association has never attained its highest efficiency, and that simply because it has never been adequately nourished and sustained by the city. It has been compelled to do its work on a limited allowance. It has not been as well cared for here as it has been in other cities."

"And yet it has always commanded public respect. An attempt to displace its work, would evidently encounter the strongest opposition. Indeed, the people have ever been quick to take alarm when it was in peril and to rally around it. They have only needed to know what the situation actually required in order to come forward with relief. Nor can we believe that they will fail at this time to regard the wants of this good enterprise when they shall be brought to realize them."

SPECIAL NEED OF MONEY.

"It will surprise some to learn that the association is in special need of money at this time. The fact will be at once recalled that two years ago a noble contribution, amounting to nearly \$25,000, was given to the association. When it is stated that it is compelled to make another call for money, there may, for the moment at least, be a suspicion that there has been mismanagement somewhere. Let no one draw a wrong conclusion, it only needs to be recalled that the money was given to the association to be expended in the most judicious manner. A great debt which for years had burdened the association. That was, indeed, a splendid gift, by which that debt was almost entirely extinguished, and it brought unspeakable relief. But that money was not intended to be expended in the way of repairs or improvements, and it would not have been honorable to divert it from its original purpose. Let those who are giving their money under the pledges made two years ago understand that the money was given for the specific ends for which it was given."

"We bring to the public a new issue. We ask help for the association in other directions. The reasonableness and necessity for the appeal will be made plain. It will be apparent as soon as they have been stated. We ask the public for help to meet a deficit in the current expenses of the association. There ought not to be any surprise but such a deficit exists, and it is the duty of the people to help to supply the deficit. The people have failed to supply sufficient money to meet every expense."

"The work of the association can never pay for itself in money. This it has never done, and we need to hope that the work of the association is quite varied; partly benevolent, partly educational, partly literary, and partly charitable; yet, of course distinctly moral and religious in its intent. Much of its work yields no financial return, and it is the duty of the people to help to supply the deficit. The people have failed to supply sufficient money to meet every expense."

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WHAT IS NEEDED.

"On last Thursday night a number of citizens met the gentlemen of the directory and secured from them the following statement as to the several amounts of money which, in their judgment, were necessary to enable the association to accomplish its best results:

"The Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. submit the following financial statement:

Amount necessary for current expenses for the year 1896.	\$7,300.00
Estimated receipts from all sources, including maintaining membership, which in 1895 amounted to \$2,332.	6,87.00
Deficit in current expenses.	1,443.00
Amount required for necessary repairs, including new heating apparatus.	1,350.00
Additional amount needed to obtain best results.	2,700.00
Floating debt, produced by annual deficits past two years.	3,508.62
Interest on past two years' debt.	128.00
Estimated surplus in building fund subscriptions.	1,500.00
Needs of the association—	
Total.	\$9,641.62
Of which \$1,443 should be in additional annual subscription.	

RO. M. SMITH.

ED. N. NEWMAN,
R. S. BOSHER,
T. A. HARTLEY,
J. W. WHITEHEAD,
G. B. SYDNOR, JR.,
JOSEPH BRYAN,
W. A. CRENSHAW,
W. G. WEST,
C. M. WOODWARD,
J. W. BLANTON,
D. S. BENNETT,
Board of Directors.

"This report was brought under the most careful and anxious study by the citizens who were present at the Thursday night meeting. They sought earnestly to avoid asking the public for more than was necessary for the greater efficiency of the work, but finally reached the conclusion that the claims of the directory are reasonable and moderate, and the undersigned are instructed to ask the public to rise to the emergency."

THE DIRECTORY.

"We want further, to call the attention of the public to the gentlemen who constitute the directory of the Young Men's Christian Association. They are men whose judgment and honor entitle them to universal respect. They are not only giving much of their time and their deepest anxieties to the interest of the association, but they have been furnishing out of their own pockets quite a large amount of the money necessary to keep the association at work."

"They deserve the sympathy and assistance of the citizens of Richmond, irrespective of class or creed, and we trust that their appeal will not be disregarded."

"It was decided in the Thursday night meeting that this public statement should

be followed by a personal presentation of this matter to the Richmond people.

A number of gentlemen have consented to unite in the canvass in order to raise the amount which the association needs. We beseech for these gentlemen, when they come, a cheerful and liberal response."

"We beg the ministers of the city to mention this matter from their pulpits, and thus give the benefit of their powerful influence to the work."

WM. E. HATCHER,
J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,
GEO. L. CHRISTIAN,
W. L. SYDNOR,
O. S. MORTON."

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

Prominent Citizens Appeal for Money to Build and Equip a Science Hall.

The following card explaining itself, it is an eloquent and earnest appeal in behalf of a great institution of learning, and should receive a cordial response from all friends of education:

Richmond, Va., March 21, 1896.

To the Citizens of Richmond:

In view of the benefits derived by a city from higher institutions of learning, and of the growing importance of instruction in science, the undersigned beg permission to lay before you the following facts:

Richmond College, the oldest educational institution in our city, needs at once adequate and well-equipped laboratories for the departments of physics and chemistry. It is estimated that the cost of a suitable building and the necessary apparatus will amount to not less than \$50,000. The college owns an admirable site, and is already paying the salaries of two professors of science, but it is without available funds to erect or adequately furnish a laboratory. There are many reasons why the money for this purpose should come in large part from the citizens of Richmond.

For more than sixty years Richmond College has been training our sons at small cost to us, and yet the Richmond public has never before been invited to contribute to its endowment. All have reaped the benefit of large gifts made by a few men. What a splendid opportunity has now arrived when every one interested in developing the commercial prosperity of Richmond can at the same time show his interest in education. The cost of applied science is recognized, not only by merchants and manufacturers, and it would be peculiarly appropriate for men of business to give the college the equipment demanded by the progress of science."

A well-endowed college is the greatest attraction of a modern city. It gives the city reputation abroad, and brings in many desirable residents. Large numbers of students draw scores of visitors, who thus become guests of the city and its homes and business houses. The stronger we make our college the greater will be the throng of students, who, after spending several years in school and forming friendships here, will either locate in our midst or return to their homes, spreading kindly influences in other parts of Virginia and the United States."

Viewed purely from a business standpoint, the city of Richmond cannot afford to let other colleges surpass ours in efficiency and output. The race for patronage. With its present attendance Richmond College expends here many thousands of dollars every year, and with growing numbers this sum is rapidly increasing. By the aid of the citizens, the city and its homes and business houses, the business interest, help the fame of our fair city, as they contribute of their means to aid the college."

Money given to Richmond College will be safe in its use. The trustees and faculty are known to us all. Many of us claim it as alma mater. Its history assures that contributions made to its endowment will be wisely handled, and will bring a rich return. By its silent influence, as well as by its varied courses of instruction and valuable public lectures, the college has placed the city and its work foster the spirit of culture and scholarship, which should be the crown and glory of every city. The undersigned do not hesitate, therefore, to appeal to our people, without distinction of class or creed, to take a hand in the movement to raise \$50,000 for scientific and literary purposes, and to our plans for building up Richmond, and the best results will follow."

Respectfully,
L. M. COWARDIN,
H. H. LEVY,
JAMES LYONS,
ROBT. S. CRUMP,
T. A. CARY,
EVERETT WADDEY,
T. D. NEAL JR.,
E. A. CATLIN,
CLAS. M. STEPHENS,
JAMES N. BOYD,
JNO. B. WOOD,
C. W. TANNER,
EDWARD N. CALISH.

Enjoyable Entertainment.

Sidney Lodge of Good Templars held an enjoyable Friday night which was well attended, and a very fine program was rendered. The "Bijou graphophone" under the management of Mr. Louis Paulero, gave several musical selections. As something new and novel, the work was well received, and enjoyed highly. Vocal selections by "Olympic Quartette," Messrs. Hubert, Wilson, Crump, and Morrison; vocal solo, Miss Maggie Merriman; recitation by Miss Rose; recitation of little, Mr. J. C. Burton; interesting resume of work done by Sidney Lodge, Joseph H. Shepherd; recitation by the well-known educationalist, Gus Schurman; vocal solo, Miss Fannie Fore; little Master Hulse sang a hymn of praise, which was placed upon a chair, and sweetly "disped" two songs (as requested). Several, upon invitation of Mr. Paulero, spoke and sang into the "graphophone" to hear their own voices repeat what had been said. A novel, novel, and marvelous. A table in one corner was well laden with white-china crockery, as a result of donations by friends, in consequence of their visit. All dispersed to their homes, and a late hour was pleased with the night's entertainment.

Law and Equity Court.

In the case of Ross Thomas against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$128.39, subject to the order of the court on the demurrer to the evidence.

We have on hand a few fine prayer-books, family Bibles, gold pens, leather cases, etc., which we are closing out at a great sacrifice for cash. Call and look at them at once.

WEST, JOHNSTON & CO.,
507 east Main street,
CHAS. A. ROSE, Receiver.

NINETY PER CENT. of all the people to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down condition of the system which invites disease.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain, or gripe. All druggists, 25c.

Lessons From Experience.
The farmers' wife, before she tried the virtues of her chickens feed, Will tell you how her chickens died. And kept her in a fretful mood.

She complains no longer, but when they are "droopy" she goes to the nearest country store and buys a box of Holk Millers' Victory Poultry Food. Twenty-five cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

City Circuit Court.
In the City Circuit Court yesterday a suit was instituted by the Chambers' Glass Company against A. Cohen and E. Gottschelmer; damages, \$200.

COUNT DEVIGNE GONE.

SERGEANT DORAN ESCORTS HIM BACK TO NEW YORK.

As a First-Class Crook, "Count" Was a Dismal Failure—He Was a Success Even as a Sneak-Thief.

The arrival here yesterday of Detective Sergeant Doran, of New York, accompanied by a deputy, resulted in their taking away the bogus count who has been in jail here for some days, awaiting the New York authorities.

Alfred Devigne, alias Deligne, Count Armand de Riviere, Comte d'Autremont, and a score or more of other sweet-sounding and alluring names, departed from this city at 7:15 last evening.

A DISMAL FAILURE.

As a first-class crook he was a dismal failure, and in fact he was not even a second-rate sneak thief. Whenever his desire for pork fed him beyond a second-hand overcoat or a half-worn suit of clothes, he was invariably caught, and bungling attempts at clever swindling were placarded by his own stupidity.

Sergeant Alex. Tomlinson, accompanied the New York officials to the Governor's office, and obtained the necessary papers, and then escorted them to the Police Court, where the alleged nautican was seated in the pen, alongside of the daily grind of candidates for the city jail, which the count had just left.

Justice Cruikshank at once turned the Frenchman over to the New Yorkers, and he appeared to be greatly relieved at the thought of going back to the city of his former exploits.

Sergeant Doran said that the count was wanted in New York for the larceny of a No. 5 watch from Louis Hoxey, and that probably other charges await him.

CUT A SWATH IN GEORGIA.

During his sojourn in Savannah the Comte d'Autremont, as he was there known, cut a wide swath in social circles, to which he was introduced by Eugene Vathe, an influential French citizen, with whom the count had succeeded in ingratiating himself. After failing miserably in a scheme to get a bogus check for \$500 cashed, the count departed unceremoniously from the Georgia capital, owing a board bill to John C. F. Reudert, of No. 35 Montgomery street, and taking with him an overcoat and a suit of clothes belonging to Mr. Vathe. When Mr. Reudert heard a few days ago of the count's arrest in this city, he wrote to Chief Howard, giving an account of the swindler's adventures in Savannah.

THE OPERA "POWHATAN."

A Clever Production Well Presented—Cast of Characters.

The Easter opera "Pohowatan," to be given at the academy of music for the benefit of the Sheltering Arms Hospital, gives promise of being a delightful society event, as well as a cleverly-presented comic production.

The cast of characters will be as follows:

Pohowatan, Mr. Joe F. White.
Chief of the Powhatans.
Pocahontas, Miss Bessie Pace.
Laughing Star, Miss Lillian Pace.
His two charming daughters, Oquahki, Miss Adele Williams, Widow of "Hail-in-the-Face," with designs on Capt. Smith.
Black Eagle, Mr. Frank McCarthy, Indian lover of Pocahontas.
Medicine Man, Mr. J. Wirt Bowles, First regular physician.
Panther, Mr. Jeter Jones, Scout for Powhatan.
Capt. John Smith, Mr. M. de Andre Burke.
Capt. Rolfe, Mr. J. H. Baker.
Two Jolly rovers, Mr. J. H. Baker, Mr. J. H. Baker.
Lient. Nelson, Mr. Louis W. Brander.
Lient. Swift, Mr. Lucien Binford, Jr.
Tim O'Flanagan, Mr. J. Overton Sale, Jr.
Larry O'Gaff, Mr. R. B. Minor.
From the Indian Maiden—Mrs. Richard Meade, Mrs. Wm. O. Shelbourne, Mrs. C. T. Bregline, Misses Fanny Mera, Sallie Payne, Emma Bass, Alice Coward, Nellie Parker, Julia Teller, Elizabeth Fisher, Mary "Blossom" Warren, Kate Meade, Lottie Hartman, Virginia Drewry, Eva Lawson, Annie Gilliam, Louise Williams, Alice Tinsley, May Jones, Julia Lee, Carolyn Martin, Maude Kent, N. M. Lyons, W. D. Green, and Messrs. Messrs. Charles L. Eubank, G. C. Ridgwood, C. H. Jordan, Ben Brockenhough, L. McK. Judkins, Geo. W. McCrory, Horace L. Meade, Preston Noland, F. M. Hobson, Selden Walker, E. Harrison Blair, John T. Wood, J. E. Bradley, R. B. Minor, Dr. J. P. Roy, J. O. Sale, Jr., A. H. Dewry, Jr., Dr. C. B. Brock, E. V. Williams, Hampden Hogue, Lewis W. Brander, R. Minetree, Jr., Ed. O. Warren, J. C. Shafter, Alexander W. Weddell, Wm. C. Noland, Adolphus Blair, R. H. Pilson, C. W. Thomas.

Will Not Move into the Capitol.

When Secretary Owens, of the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical Society, appeared at the Capitol building yesterday, ready to take possession of his new quarters, he was thought to have been assigned to him in the basement of the structure, he was sadly disappointed to learn that the Governor had raised an objection. Governor O'Ferrall, who was subsequently seen by Mr. Owens with a member of the executive committee of the society, was of the opinion that the society was a private corporation, and he therefore had no authority to assign it an office in the State building.

Who Struck Officer Pendleton?

The police have captured a man who they think struck Officer Pendleton a few nights ago. Kingston Fountain, a colored man, was before the court yesterday on the charge of being a suspicious character. The man answers to the description of the man who struck the officer. The case was continued until April 21.

Law and Equity Court.

In the case of Ross Thomas against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$128.39, subject to the order of the court on the demurrer to the evidence.

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She complains no longer, but when they are "droopy" she goes to the nearest country store and buys a box of Holk Millers' Victory Poultry Food. Twenty-five cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung